

From: Dan Ryan <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]
Date: 03/12/2018 03:01 PM
Subject: Post VEU Forum Feedback

Hi [REDACTED],

We met at the VEU Forum last Monday and were discussing the 21a concerns and I mentioned ESV and Master Electricians did have legitimate safety concerns.

During our discussions with ESV and ME they have assured us they'd be submitting their own formal advice to the ESC, unfortunately I don't have copies of what they're submitting but I have summarised below the key points they raised.

1. The issue is that separation of the CFL can occur either where the plastic/ceramic meets the lamp or meet the metallic base. The latter being the real issue and more unique to CFL due to plastic or ceramic base being exposed to heat for long periods of time. This issue occurs much less with glass/metal incandescent/halogen combinations.
2. Where the CFL base separates from the metallic lamp holder this will most likely expose electrical components.
3. To perform any lamp replacement, the light fitting needs to be de-energised. This cannot always be assured by turning off the associated light switch. Many lights are switched at a location where many switches are located at a common point and confusion could be encountered to which switch controls which light. This will be a problem where the replaced lamp is not working.
4. Where a non-electrical worker is required by a risk assessment to de-energise the light fitting, simply using the switchboard circuit breaker or fuse may not guarantee isolation. Many switchboards are not labelled correctly or could be supplied by a mixed circuit. Only electrical workers have the ability to assess the risk and ALWAYS test after isolation has taken place. Also isolation requires additional work to prevent the isolation method not to be activated by others. A locking mechanism or disconnection are safe practices used by electrical workers to ensure safety.
5. Where a faulty fitting is found when replacement of a lamp is in progress, the lighting circuit may not be able to be used until the worker engages the service of a licensed electrical worker to rectify. This could be time consuming leaving the owner without light.
6. Where two way switching is used for a light fitting, and the lamp is blown, the person trying to isolate the supply does not know if the light is still energised. Electrical Testing would be necessary to confirm safety.
7. Incorrect Wiring - If a lighting circuit has been wired incorrectly and is switching the neutral conductor instead of the active. This would mean that there would always be a permanent live cable at the lamp holder even when the switch is turned off at the wall. There would be no way of detecting this as the light would still operate in the correct manner. The only way this could be identified would be by using a multi meter.
8. Lamp holder breaking away from the CFL meaning a tool would be required to remove it. Again isolation at the switch would not be adequate as the method of wiring could be a common supply active is terminated in the spare terminal of the light fitting and the circuit breaker would need to be turned off at the board.

Not sure if this is anything new but thought it worth sending through just in case.

Dan

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